

Library

PLYMOUTH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1961.

DR. T. PEIRSON.



Passenger Traffic

General

This report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated October, 1952.

A detailed report was made in 1960 and where there has been no change in arrangements in 1961 this is indicated under the appropriate section.

The number of vessels entering the Port in 1961 was 2,099, an increase of 135 over 1960. The tonnage also increased by 330,000 during the year.

The decision of the French Line to discontinue regular calls at Plymouth was received with regret, but the reduction in liner traffic will be offset by the welcome announcement that a number of ships of the P. & O. Company will resume their calls at Plymouth in 1962 after a break of many years.

SECTION I - STAFF.

TABLE A.

No change.

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Principal Ports from which ships arrived					
Asia and Australasia					
Foreign Ports	736	1,388,982	91	608	9
Coastwise	1363	878,927	-	821	-
Total	2099	2,267,909	91	1429	9

Kotka  
La Havre  
Rotterdam  
Rouen







# SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

## TABLE C.

Number of passengers INWARDS - 9994

### Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers OUTWARDS - 3621

The total number of passengers remaining on board passenger-carrying vessels entering the Port of Plymouth (exclusive of those shown above) was 20,584.

### Cargo Traffic. Principal IMPORTS

#### Foreign :-

Fertilisers from Antwerp and Hamburg.  
 (1) Phosphates from Sfax, Bona, Antwerp and Rouen.  
 Potash from Hamburg, Antwerp, Bremen and Wismar.  
 Basic slag from Rouen and Dunkirk.  
 Onions from Rotterdam and Amsterdam.  
 Fresh fruit from Holland and France.  
 Preserved meat from Holland.  
 Timber from Vancouver, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Kotka and Kemi.  
 Grain from Vancouver, Antwerp, Rouen and Rotterdam.  
 Fuel oil from Curacao and Trinidad.  
 Agricultural machinery from Holland.

#### Coastal :-

(2) Basic slag from Grimsby.  
 Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.  
 Vaporising oil, gas oil, petrol, kerosene and paraffin from Fawley, Hamble, Swansea and Falmouth.  
 Fertilisers and phosphates from Middlesbrough, London and Immingham.  
 Cement and asphalt from London.  
 Grain from Avonmouth, Newport (I.O.W) and Cardiff.  
 Potatoes from Belfast and Londonderry.  
 Fish from deep sea fishing grounds.  
 Margarine, cooking fats, tinned fruit, biscuits, tinned vegetables and sugar from Liverpool.

#### Principal EXPORTS :

China clay and granite chippings.

### Principal Ports from which ships arrive :

<u>Asia and Australasia.</u>	<u>Europe.</u>	<u>America.</u>	<u>Africa.</u>
Hong Kong	Amsterdam	Buenos Aires	Beira
Rangoon	Antwerp	Curacao	Cape Town
Brisbane	Bremen	Kingston Ja.	Casablanca
Abadan	Brest	Philadelphia	Sfax
Bombay	Calais	Valparaiso	
	Delfzyl		
	Gibraltar		
	Gothenburg		
	Kotka		
	Le Havre		
	Rotterdam		
	Rouen		



TABLE C.

The total number of passengers remaining on board passenger-carrying vessels entering the Port of Plymouth (exclusive of those shown above) was 20,534.

Number of passengers OUTWARDS - 1621

Number of passengers INWARDS - 2224

Passenger Traffic

Principal Imports

Foreign :-

Wool from Australia and New Zealand.

Wool from South Wales and North-East ports.

Vegetables, all, gas oil, petrol, kerosene and paraffin.

From Brazil, Manila, Sumatra and Java.

Perfumes and phosphates from Middlesbrough, London and Liverpool.

Grain from Australia, New Zealand (N.Z.) and Canada.

Potatoes from Ireland and Lancashire.

Fish from deep sea fishing grounds.

Margarine, cooking fats, tinned fruits, biscuits, tinned vegetables and sugar from Liverpool.

Principal Exports :-

China silk and granite shiploads.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive :

Asia and Australasia.	Europe.	America.	Africa.
Hong Kong	Amsterdam	Boston	Bellevue
Shanghai	Antwerp	Quebec	Cape Town
Yokohama	Bremen	Kingston Is.	Gambetta
Aden	Brussels	Philadelphia	St. Paul
Bombay	Calcutta	Vancouver	
	Delhi		
	Gibraltar		
	Gothenburg		
	Hamburg		
	London		
	Lyons		
	Rotterdam		
	St. Petersburg		



#### SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no inland barge traffic at the Port.

#### SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY.

NO CHANGE.

#### SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

NO CHANGE.

#### SECTION VII - SMALLPOX.

##### (1) Isolation Hospitals available.

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385) staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 64311 and 61437). Physician-Superintendent: Dr.D.Johnstene.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

##### (2) Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital.

The launch "ARGUS" of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone Plymouth 68000, Ext.2229 by day, and Plymouth 68000, Ext.2129 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

##### (3) Smallpox Consultants.

Devon and Cornwall: Dr.W.A.Lister,10 The Crescent, Plymouth. Telephone: Plymouth 61875 and 51040. Resigned December 1961.

There now appear to be no practitioners in Devon and Cornwall designated to assist Medical Officers of Health in the diagnosis of smallpox. The nearest listed practitioner is Dr.J.Macrae, Telephone Bristol 31165, Ham Green Isolation Hospital, Bristol.

##### (4) Facilities for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.



SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no inland barge traffic at the Port.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIP) REGULATIONS, 1933.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX.

(1) Isolation Hospitals available.

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskard 2585) situated from the East Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 6411 and 6417).  
Physician-Superintendent: Dr. B. Johnston.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the use of Smallpox Hospital, at present used for venereal cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital.

The launch "ARGUS" of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Dock, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 6800, Ext. 2229 by day, and Plymouth 6800, Ext. 2129 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 6401) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) Smallpox Consultants.

Devon and Cornwall: Dr. W. A. Baker, 10 The Crescent, Plymouth. Telephone: Plymouth 6185 and 6186. Resigned December 1931.

There now appear to be no practitioners in Devon and Cornwall designated to assist Medical Officers of Health in the diagnosis of smallpox. The nearest listed practitioner is Dr. J. Evans, Telephone Bristol 3113, Ham Green Isolation Hospital, Bristol.

(4) Facilities for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.



# SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE.

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and days and hours of attendance.

NO CHANGE.

During the year 71 British and 41 Foreign seamen (Total 112) compared with 97 in 1960) were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows :-

British .....	71
Spanish .....	14
Dutch .....	9
German .....	3
Maltese .....	3
Norwegian .....	2
Yugoslav .....	2
Greek .....	2
Fijian .....	2
Estonian .....	1
Swedish .....	1
Danish .....	1
Indian .....	1

## SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are :-

TABLE D.

1. Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C.3.

Category.	Disease.	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned.
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Mumps	1	-	1
	Pneumonia	1	-	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	Mumps	1	1	2
	Measles	3	-	3
	Malaria	-	1	1
	Pneumonia	-	2	1
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-

Number of mice destroyed by poisoning - 195.



SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE.

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and days and hours of attendance.

NO CHANGE.

During the year 71 British and 41 foreign seamen (Total 112) compared with 97 in 1960) were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows :-

71	British
14	Spanish
9	Irish
3	German
3	Maltese
2	Norwegian
2	Yugoslav
2	Greek
2	Fijian
1	Portuguese
1	Swedish
1	Danish
1	Indian

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

TABULAR DATA.

Category.	Disease.	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned.
		Passengers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Mumps Pneumonia	1 1	- -	1 1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	Mumps Measles Malaria Pneumonia	1 3 1 1	1 - 1 2	2 3 1 1
Cases landed from other ships		-	-	-



SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No plague infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

(1) All ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector and Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Foremen Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

(2) All rats caught are destroyed, and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon & East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

(3) Deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. These fumigations are carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are :-

1. Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C.3.

Small infestations are dealt with by the Local Authority's Rodent Operator, using "Warfarin".

It is pleasing to note that rat-proofing principles have been adopted in the construction of new vessels.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

NIL.

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

<u>Category.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Black rats .. .. .	-
Brown rats .. .. .	29
Sent for examination ..	-
Infected with Plague ..	-

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait taken : 205.

Number of mice destroyed by poisoning - 195.



SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFESTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No plague infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

(1) All ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector and Rodent Operator. Inspections are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

(2) All rats caught are destroyed, and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon & East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

(3) Detering of ships is carried out by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. These fumigations are carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are:-

- 1. Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
- 2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C.3.

Small infestations are dealt with by the Local Authority's Rodent Operator, using "Warfarin".

It is pleasing to note that rat-proofing principles have been adopted in the construction of new vessels.

TABLE I.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Nil.

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

Category.	Number.
Black rats	.. ..
Brown rats	.. ..
Sent for examination	.. ..
Infected with plague	.. ..

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait taken : 205.

Number of mice destroyed by poisoning - 195.



TABLE F.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES  
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Number of Deratting Certificates issued				Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certifi- cates issued	Total Certif- icates issued
After fumigation with HON.	Other fumigant (state method)	After trapping	After poisoning			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
-	-	-	-	-	61	61

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949. (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING)  
ORDER, 1951.

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

The majority of vessels entering the port, carried a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections.	Notices served		Result of serving Notices.
	Statutory Notices.	Other Notices.	Complied with.
1215 vessels.	-	5	4

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948.

NO CHANGE.



# TABLE 1

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

Date	Time	Location	Description of the accident		
			Time of day	Weather	State of sky
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

## TABLE 2

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

Date	Time	Location	Description of the accident	
			Time of day	Weather
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Summary of the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident.

## TABLE 3



SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) - NO CHANGE.

Paragraphs (4) - During the year, the number of incoming aliens was 3,655. The number of outgoing aliens was 860.

Paragraph (5) - NO CHANGE.

Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined.

	Nature of Report or Certificate.	Total number of reports and Certificates issued.	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land.
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	-	-
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	-	-
B (2)	(a) Inability to support	-	-
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	3	1
	(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	-	-
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	-	-
Totals		3	1

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

NO CHANGE.

---



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Published by the Government Printing Office

Page	Section	Amount	Balance
1	General Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
2	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
3	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
4	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
5	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
6	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
7	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
8	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
9	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000
10	Land Office	100,000,000	100,000,000

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.



### Food Inspection.

During the year 342 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 & 1948.

There were 273 from foreign ports, and 69 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

2 cases of infectious disease were landed, and 13 cases of non-infectious disease of 18 tons. Cwts. qrs. lbs. ozs. required in 14 of these 15 cases.

Pork luncheon meat ...	18	-	-	-
Corned beef ... ..		1	20	12
Lard ... ..		2	-	-
Evaporated milk ... ..			23	10
Tinned fruit (various) .		2	19	9
Grapefruit juice ... ..			13	8
Pineapple juice ... ..			19	13
Tomato juice ... ..			9	3
Orange juice ... ..			2	6
Cooked Ham ... ..			10	4
Tinned tomatoes ... ..			7	14
Tinned Salmon ... ..				7
Tinned Pilchards ... ..				5
Spanish rice ... ..				15
Total ... ..	1.	0.	1.	16. 10.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 & 1958.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth, for examination :-

Nature of Specimen.	From.	Examined for.	Result.
Oysters (2 samples).	Yealm Oyster Fisheries.	B. Coli.	Faecal type E. Coli not isolated.



Food Inspection.

During the year 342 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1927 & 1928.

There were 275 from foreign ports, and 67 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as dangerous, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

	Tons.	Cwt.	lbs.	ozs.
Pork lard	18	-	-	-
Corned beef	1	20	12	-
Lard	2	-	-	-
Evaporated milk	2	25	10	-
Tinned fruit (various)	2	19	9	-
Grapefruit juice	13	13	8	-
Pineapple juice	19	13	13	-
Tomato juice	2	2	3	-
Orange juice	2	2	6	-
Cooked Ham	10	4	4	-
Tinned tomatoes	7	14	14	-
Tinned Salmon	7	7	7	-
Tinned Pickles	2	2	2	-
Spanish rice	12	12	12	-

Total ... 1. 0. 1. 10.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1927 & 1928, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc.) Regulations, 1927 & 1928.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenwich, for examination :-

Nature of Specimen.	From.	Examined for.	Result.
Oysters (2 samples).	Yarm Oyster Fisheries.	E. Coli.	Faecal type E. Coli not isolated.



### Infectious Diseases.

No major infectious disease occurred within the area of the Authority during 1959.

### Cases landed at the Port.

2 cases of infectious disease were landed, and 13 cases of non-infectious disease or injury. Admission to hospital was required in 14 of these 15 cases.

---



2 cases of infectious diseases were landed, and 13 cases of non-infectious diseases or injury. Admission to hospital was required in 14 of these 15 cases.